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A Word with the Democracy.

Let us consider the Democratic situation

without passion. Upon the issues to which the Democracy as been led by the CLEVELAND Adminisration, it is hopelessly beaten. Not one of them could support a party in American politics for a month's campaign. The Administration's foreign policy as illustrated in its dealing with Hawaii; the attempt to destroy a friendly republic and to store the monarchy; the deception practised upon Congress with the hope of secomplishing that restoration, together with Mr. CLEVELAND's steadily increasing efforts to make of Congress othing and of the President everything; the betraval of the tariff pledge of the 1892 election; the deficient revenue; the payment of Government expenses by the issue of bonds; or the assumption of the right to discard a party platform and substitute that of another party, as the President discarded the Democratic platform for the Populists' income tax, would bring crushing defeat and long-lasting impotence upon any party that might venture to champion it. Intelligence cannot wonder at the desperation with which the Democratic party turns for a new issue that may offer at least some hazard for

free silver coinage. That, at least, has not been tried as a national question. Its power to influence the popular mind is a matter of speculation; but, arguing for it and declaring readiness to support it, there is in sight a vast body of voters whom the socialistic ravings of Temagogues holding influential offices, like President CLEVELAND and Senator TILLMAN, tave excited to a pitch of reckless animosity against the prosperous and their desires, thief of which to-day is that the gold stand

specess; and such frankly is the issue for

ard shall be maintained. People who have not paid attention to the published doctrines of the above-named statesmen cannot measure correctly the spirit of discontent and anger that is now hotly massing itself behind the cause of free silver. To the disappointed dupes who four years ago listened to the inflaming diatribes of Mr. CLEVELAND's campaign against protection as the rich man's machinery for robbing the poor, free silver and the overthrow of the gold standard have become the new stars of hope. For the Democratic party as a political organization, free .Tiver stands as the gambler's last chance; runad Democrats itch to take it.

With free silver, though, will come desucest as good as certain, and disgrace absointely certain. To clip the American dollar in 1896 would be to carry the United States back to the middle ages. It would be an anachronism to abandon gold, the standard of exchange which commercial evolution was certain, sooner or later, to adopt, abandoning the baser metal, silver; as certain

as the sun is to rise again. We entreat the Democracy to look its gloomy prospects squarely, but not the less bravely in the face and make the best Hof misfortunes by putting aside the temptaions of the demagogues and the allurements rest free silver, and to raise the standard of a regenerated Democracy, "Its guide the Contitution and its hope the Continent," and nominate for President some such loyal champion of the party's first principle of equal rights as DAVID BENNETT HILL of New York. Then it will look to the future feeling that the Democratic party, founded by THOMAS JEFFERSON, the pride as well as the heritage of every patriotic American, will be preserved, and that its ultimate triumphs will again wait upon time alone.

The Campaign Speakers.

Now that the campaign is coming on a vord to our public speakers may be in sea-If the practice of preparing speeches then reading them in public contin-Poratory will soon become a lost Carty We have plenty of good speakers, t base on fortunately, too many of them bases on ning into the lazy habit of coolly corns, nys that too often turn out to be wir washagoros, ique; and this, too, on the very fros. July 1.—Boats they need all their fire to ame, and the homes ideas so that their audiences loce had been offer ideas so that their audiences 3,90%. The scottand.

ment, however carefully prepared artistically read, can possibly have as an effect upon a crowd as a bold od ready speech delivered offhand A con arison between the two, to borrow from the Rev. Dr. STORRS, simply shows the difference between the rushing and sparkling skyrocket shot up in the evening, and the charred stick which the schoolboy picks up in the morning. It is needless to say which is the rocket and which is the stick when we refer to an extempore and a written speech.

There are two reasons for this growing practice of reading speeches. The first comes from the speaker's want of confidence in himself, and the second from his want of confidence in the reporters. He has him self to blame for both. A messenger can carry a supplied speech; it takes a reporter to capture one delivered extempore: and, as a large number of speeches are supplied, too many managers of newspapers have become somewhat careless in regard to the skill of the reporters whom they send to important meetings. The result is that when a good speaker, unbound by any manuscript, falls by chance into the hands of an incompetent reporter, he is likely to be run over by the excited pen driver and to be cut and bruised beyond recognition. If there were fewer supplied speeches, many deficient editors, no longer able to count upon them, would be com-

pelled to employ competent reporters. Occasionally it happens that a reporter is aken to task, not for failing to give what Mr. BLANK said, but for omitting what he stended to say. The unfortunate scribe has Lot only to correct heaps of bad English, but bring ideas safely out of a whirlwind of ards. One of the commonest faults of rapid akers is to sidetrack the first phrase of a tence, abandon it completely, to rush tly into parentheses, and then come out to stop at an imaginary period. The

listener does not often notice this defect, but the treaty whereby the Hawaiian Islthe reporter always does, for he knows that it is bound to put him to trouble when he comes to transcribe his notes. Careless construction and even bad English may perhaps be excusable in ordinary conversation, but they are inexcusable in public speaking.

Let the spellbinders of the next month write out their perorations and commit them to memory, if they will; but, at all events, let them give us bright speeches, such as our grandfathers used to enjoy; we are getting tired of dull documents.

The Lion and the Sheep.

It was fit and proper that the Hon. JOSEPHUS HENRICUS MANLEY of Augusta should write a letter declining to be the Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committee.

It was proper and fit that the news of this Augustan farewell should be sent forth promptly from Canton, O., and thence should thrill the world.

Canton has won the fight over Augusta Dirigorum. At the same time, and at any other time, it is fit and proper to remark that the Hon. JOSEPHUS HENRICUS MANLEY should not fill himself with remorse by appropriating to himself and burning out his conscience with the memorable words of the Hon. SAMUEL FESSENDEN: "JOE. GOD. Almighty hates a quitter." Mr. FESSENDEN is the most distinguished citizen of Connecticut, with twenty-three exceptions, in their own opinion.

But Mr. MANLEY's conscience cannot reproach him with anything. The water and the climate of St. Louis differ widely from the climate and the water of Augusta, and the Maine man, suddenly projected into Missouri, finds surprises stealing along his brain lobes, and becomes aware, by the physical, emotional, and, occasionally, the intelfectual temperature, that he is in a new region and a clime remote, Mr. MANLEY did not quit Mr. REED. Mr. MANLEY'S sensitive New England temperament was betrayed by new and strange circumstances into unexpected and unnecessary avowals.

None the less, Mr. MANLEY continues, as he has continued, faithful to Mr. REED and the Republican party. None the less, Mr. MANLEY admits, by the declination which we have just had the honor to mention, that he is still a good Republican and a good REED man.

It would be superfluous, if not humiliating, that the ostensible leader of the forces which swarmed about the man of genius should become an officer in the forces which swarm more swarmingly about the man of HANNA: and Mr. MANLEY does well to wave away so dangerous a distinction. Courtesy may induce the Hon. THOMAS BRACKETT REED to use, in behalf of the Hon. MARK HANNA's candidate, a voice the most convincing and authoritative that can be heard in the Republican party-a voice beside which Mr. McKINLEY's weak, beseeching treble sinks into obscurity such as his manager would have been glad to have the Republican platform enshrouded with. Mr. REED belongs to a clearer and a manlier atmosphere. When the time comes, he, a man of genuine intellectual power, cultivation, and distinction, will be found performing his part as a faithful Republican well enough to make speeches in behalf of the man whom his magnanimity as Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress has caused to be nominated for President.

Cleveland and Jefferson-A Prepos terous Comparison.

Mr. WILLIAM E. RUSSELL of Massa chusetts, once a sachem of the Mugwumps, but now in that capacity almost as isolated as the last of the Mobicans, has figured in this campaign as one of the dummies put forward by the managers of the third term conspiracy. It was while that scheme was still looked upon as workable that he produced the lucubration now published in the July number of the Forum, in which, under the title, "Jefferson and His Party To-day," he essays to institute a parallel between the father of the American Democracy and the present tenant of the White House. A good many things have happened since this article was penned, and we have no doubt that the author would now be glad to see it deleted, since the sole effect of it is to ridicule the man whose Administration has just been denounced by be repudiated by the National Convention of his party at Chicago.

The discovery that JEFFERSON and CLEVE-LAND have anything in common is one for which Mr. Russett might take out a patent for it has never been made before, and the grounds of the alleged resemblance cannot be detected without a microscope. Of all JEFFERSON'S recorded acts there is but one which may be said to have been emulated by the present President. We refer to JEFFER son's formulation of the principle of the Monroe doctrine in the instructions issued by him as Chief Magistrate to one of our Ministers abroad; this principle was of course affirmed in the Venezuela message, but, as it had been reiterated by nearly every President for three-quarters of a century, it scarcely constitutes a striking mark of likeness between JEFFERSON and CLEVELAND. It is not, indeed, in what JEFFERSON actually did, but in what, it is assumed, he would do at the present juncture, were he now living, that Mr. RUSSELL seeks materials for his edifying parallel. This he constructs by the easy process of attributing arbitrarily to JEPFERSON views, aims, and predilections identical with those known to animate the man who is now re luctantly approaching his last hour of public life. There is not, however, the slightest trace of historical authority for imputing to THOMAS JEFFERSON any of the notions, purposes, and prejudices of GROVER CLEVE-LAND, and had Mr. RUSSELL been better acquainted with the records of his country,

he would not have made himself a laughing stock by such an imputation. Inasmuch, nevertheless, as Mr. Russell has committed the blunder of coupling the names of JEFFERSON and CLEVELAND, we will enlighten him as to the historical grounds for affirming that the former would never have committed certain acts of which the latter has been guilty. The President, who rebuked and strove to undo what he deemed the iniquitous act done by JOHN ADAMS in rewarding political partisans by eleventh-hour appointments of United States District Judges, would never have offered the post of Minister to Rome to Mr. J. J. VAN ALEN in payment of a large money contribution to a campaign fund. The President, who selected for emphatic applause the clause of the Constitution which prohibits the imposition of a direct tax by Congress upon the States, except proportionably to their population, would never have recommended an income tax, as Mr. CLEVELAND did by his message of December, 1893. The President, who, notwithstanding some misgivings touching

ands were to be annexed to the United States. Lastly, THOMAS JEFFERSON, who, early in his second term peremptorily forbade the mention of his name for a third term of the Presidency, would not have suffered, as GROVER CLEVELAND has suffered, his official subordinates to intrigue and agitate for months in his favor, or refused, as GROVER CLEVELAND has refused, to utter a word on the subject until an overwhelming majority of his party had pronounced against him.

There is inspiration," cries the belated Mr. Russell, "in the leadership of JEFFERson and CLEVELAND." Inspiration to whom, and for what? Detested by the Democrats and despised by the Republicans, CLEVE-LAND could not lead a corporal's guard. The only kind of inspiration which he ever had it in his power to give was the negative kind that might have been conveyed four months ago by the announcement that he had unloaded his huge bulk from the creaking car of the Democracy.

The Honesty of Domestic Servants.

The conviction and sentence of DUNLOP and TURNER for the robbery of the BURDEN jewels bring to an end a case which at first seemed to be involved in much mystery. The circumstances under which the property was stolen suggested very strongly that the thieves must have come from within rather than outside the house, and that they were not professional criminals; but so rare is it that such robberies are committed by domestic servants that these two men were able to escape immediate suspicion.

Household servants, as a whole, are remarkable for their honesty. Of course, it is impracticable to lock up everything against them, and hence if they were disposed to theft the opportunities for it would be abundant. Confidence in the honesty of servants is requisite to the maintenance o family life in many thousands of households in this town. Without it the whole social order would be revolutionized; and that no such necessity has arisen, or is discussed or even suggested as possible, is a proof that servants generally are deserving of trust, and therefore are entitled to a large measure of respect.

The complaints of them which are so frequently made by masters, and, perhaps, more especially mistresses, concerns deficiencies which are of minor consequence, as compared with gross moral delinquency. Very many of them enter upon duties for the performance of which they have had no sufficient training, or such training as they may have received has been bad. Formerly this was the case here with the great run of household servants. The number who had any professional fitness for their places was small. The mass was raw hands whose instruction imposed vexatious labor upon mistresses. They received full pay when really they were merely clumsy apprentices. but the supply of trained and expert servants was not enough to go round. During the last twenty-five years, however, the situation, so far as domestic service is concerned, has improved greatly. Immigration has brought hither a multitude of men and women who have become thoroughly qualified as servants by experience in English, French, German, and Scandinavian households. Not so many, proportionately, of the great numbers of Italians recently added to our population can be so described; but the higher wages paid in this country is likely to bring them over in large numbers. Very good servants are also coming from Japan, and they are beginning to appear in American households. It is no longer difficult to obtain a good and even an expert family cook. Sufficient wages will always command a culinary artist. Butlers, waiters, footmen, valets, and women servants well trained in their several specialties are numerous; but the demand for them keeps pace with the supply. The number of servants now deemed indispensable for a household of wealth is three times

what it used to be. The high standard of honesty so prevalent among these household servants is creditable both to themselves and to human nature, and because of it they should receive the tribute which is due to all those who are faithful to their trust. It is said, and perhaps to some extent it is true, that the old idea of domestic service, as impos-JEFFERSON'S State, Virginia, and is about to ling a fidelity based on genuine devotion to the employing family, has passed away, and that self-interest solely influences those engaged in it; but the fidelity which proceeds from moral rectitude is still manifested. The criminal behavior of Mr. BURDEN'S two servants is so rare that its discovery and their conviction occasion no alarm in the great body of households.

Summer Work for the Squadron.

Bar Harbor may be disconsolate at the programme which has been arranged for the North Atlantic squadron, but the naval service will be the gainer.

In former years the visits of the squadror to watering places or to take part in floral fairs or various pageants have formed a leading feature of its summer schedule; but this season such performances are apparently to drop to a minor place.

The first duty prescribed for it is that of a series of cruises with the naval militia of the Northern States in the week from July 11 to July 18. One ship will aid the Massachusetts forces, which will be on the Minnesota. Two others will take those of New York and Connecticut, respectively, to Gardiner's Bay, and they, with the forces of Rhode Island, will then go into a joint camp at Orient Point, on Long Island, the two war ships attending for purposes of instruction. Still another war vessel will go to the Delaware and cooperate with the Pennsylvania forces, which will embark in iceboats, and make a reconnoissance of the river and bay as far down as the Delaware Breakwater. A fifth ship will proceed to Tolchester, where it will find the Maryland militia on the Dale. sixth and a seventh will instruct, respective ly, the east and west battalions of New Jersey, the former probably to be on the Portsmouth at Hempstead Harbor, and the latter, from Camden, perhaps on the moni-

tor Ajax, in Delaware Bay. Recalled from this task, the reunited vessels will then be ready for their own ma nœuvres. Leaving New York, the squadron will cruise southward as far as Hampton Roads, then return to the strategic region of Gardiner's Bay and Fisher's Island, and also to Nantucket, and thence, it is thought, before the middle of autumn, go back to Hampton Roads. During this period will come exercises with the fleet drill book, signalling by day and night and in fogs, target practice with the great guns and the auxiliary batteries, landing parties of marines and blue jackets, with shore evolutions, boat drills, and torpedo boat work.

Fourteen vessels at least are expected to his right so to do, purchased the Louisiana be available for these exercises. They are Territory, and thereby vastly aggrandized the battle ships Indians, Massachusetts, his country, would never have recalled Maine, and Texas, the armored cruiser New

York, the monitors Amphitrite and Terror. the cruisers Columbia, Newark, Cincinnati, Raleigh, and Montgomery, the ram Katahdin, and the tug Fern. The Cushing and Ericsson may also join in a part of the practice. It will be observed that eight of the vessels are armorciads, and that the five cruisers are all fast, the slowest being reckoned as a 19-knot ship under forced draught, with trial trip conditions. The varying types and speeds or other considers. tions may cause them to be formed into two divisions, but, taken altogether, they will make up much the most powerful fleet ever assembled under our flag.

Discordant Bimetallists.

One of the arguments urged by Mr. W. C. WHITNEY, in his statement of June 21, against the adoption of free silver coinage by this nation alone, without the concurrence of the other great commercial nations, is, that it would delay the success of international bimetallism, for which he and his fellow bimetallists in this country and in Europe are laboring. He cites the opinion of a leading German bimetallist, Dr. ARENDT, to the effect that free coinage undertaken by the United States alone, would simply end in silver monometallism, and discredit and put back the cause of the double standard the world over.

To the supporters of the gold standard there is little to choose, in principle, between bimetallism and silver monometal lism. Both involve a depreciation of the standard of money values, and both alike are intended to enable debtors to defraud their creditors. As Dr. SAMUEL JOHNSON once said of the relative merits of two worthless poets, it is like settling the point of precedency between a louse and a flea. Whichever won, the country's money would be debased and its financial honor lost.

Now comes, however, a bimetallist quite as eminent as either Dr. ARENDT or Mr. WHITNEY, and flatly contradicts their view of the effect of the free coinage of silver by this country alone. In a letter just written to a Colorado silverite, Mr. Moreton FREWEN declares:

"I rejoice in the revolt of the Democratio party and I venture to say, also, that should that party be successful in electing a free-silver President and Con gress, before Mr. CLEVELAND goes out of the White House an international arrangement will have been secured. The Romschins here, the wealthy investor in every capital in Europe, could not afford to sit still your country 'go it alone.' Europe will re mond to your spirited initiative."

We leave these discordant bimetallists to fight out their quarrel among themselves, but their quarrelling ought not to induce the defenders of the gold standard to relax in the least their efforts to defeat both them and their silverite allies.

The Attorney of Fraud first Triumphant in American History and one of the chief beneficiaries of that Crime, HENRY M. TELLER, is the only conspicuous survivor of those who wrought it. The others are dead or have effaced themselves from public life. Tellen lingers presumptuous upon the stage and at Chicago should pass off it forever.

It is easily seen how Mr. E. C. BENEDICT. although but a friend of President CLEVELAND, and holding no office, could render the public a great service. It would consist in the absolute consecration of Mr. BENEDICT's fine steam yacht, the Onelda, to Mr. CLEVELAND's personal service until March 4, 1897. Mr. CLEVE LAND's journeys in Eastern waters are usually made in the Oneida, through Mr. BENEDICI'S hospitality. Wou't Mr. BENEDICT carry his patriotic generosity on further, and put the Onelda at Mr. CLEVELAND's disposal for all the waters of the South during the remaining time for his duties at Washington? The United States Lighthouse fleet, the Violet, the Maple, the der rick tender John Rogers, and their sisters would then be left for use, or non-use, as the casmight be, in their proper line of duty, and the frequent spectacle of the President junketing about on Government vessels would be avoided.

would have to deny himself; but he would enjoy the general thanks and the proud conscious ness of making an honorable official of his friend, Mr. CLEVELAND. Wouldn't that be worth something to him? He should consult with THURBER. If photographs tell the truth, the Hon. SAMUEL P. McConnell of Illinois, who is said

to be the Hon. JOHN PARDON ALTGELD's candidate for President or Vice-President, is 167,412 diameters better looking than his manager. who appears to have some imperfections o beard as well as of judgment. Judge McCox-NELL looks well to the camera, and it may b that the Fates are picking out Mc's as winners in the Conventions of 1896. But what has Mc CONNELL done to make ALTGELD admire him? Mr. JOHN F. COOLEY of Rochester, as he says. "after eighteen years of continuous study that I might accomplish something with my iffe which should make it worth the living. asks for subscriptions, "money or goods," to build the "Aroc," the ante-natal name of an air ship which Mr. Cooley hopes to see bc. She should be 200 feet long, with a sail area of 14,-000 feet, and capable of carrying "at least six persons." The Aroc principle is not revealed in

tell the height. The Aroc's downward dive must be regulated to a certain known angle in order to reach the critical speed. "Six young men," says Mr. Cooley, "of true and brave hearts stand with me ready to stand by the issue and offer up their lives upon the altar of science, if need be. Can it be said in the face of this that true heroism has gone from the world?" No, indeed. But wouldn't it be safer to keep it and never let it risk itself aboard of the diver soarer air ship Aroe? It seems a fair conclusion that either GOMEZ and MACEO are very able leaders or the Spanish Generals are mediogre. Making all atlowances for the nature of the ground, the method of campaigning adopted by the patriots, and the value of their enthusiasm for their cause, yet the failure of the Spaniards hitherto to derive a decisive advantage from their vast uperiority of numbers is most noticeable. Petty and sporadic actions by small bodies of men have now been the rule for more than a year, and frequently the lack of cooperation

titude of 500 feet before severing all connec-

tude from which the dive is to be made by

On Tuesday last, by a wild and woolly mys tification of the types, we quoted the Chicago Times-Herold as saying that "between HANN and ALTGELD, the Times-Herald takes to the woods." For HANNA, of course, there should have been TANNER, the Republican candidate for Governor of Illinois. The Times-Herald despises TANNER and won't vote for him, but it loves Hanna truly and will vote for him with a big McKINLEY ballot.

> According to Nature. From Brooklyn Life.

She-Don't you always pity a girl who is fright-Ho-Naturally, I cannot help feeling for her.

"Well, what do you think? That old goose offers imself in this letter." "I don't blame him. He's stred of being refused." NOMINATING A PRESIDENT.

The Methods of Nomination Have Not

WASHINGTON, July 1 .- If some of the eliverite radicals at the Chicago National Convention persist in their present determination of endeavoring to abrogate by a majority vote the long-established "two-thirds" rule, binding on all Democratic Conventions for more than half a century, the Democratic party may cease to be a national one and become a sectional party. as Democrats have claimed, for many years, the Republican party was. It is an historical fact that in nine of the thirty-one States of the country in the first year in which the Ropubleans put up a candidate for President, in ten States in the second year, and in eleven States in the third contest for the Presidency in which the Republican party participated, no electoral ticket was run for the Republican candidate. Originally, until the Constitution was amend-ed, the President and the Vice-President were

voted for on the same ballot, the candidate recelving the next highest vote becoming Presi dent and the candidate receiving the highest vote being chosen Vice-President, When the Constitution was amended in 1804 the electors voted for President and Vice-President separately, and it was not until 1828 that Presidential electors in all the States-South Carolina was an exception-were chosen by popular vote in their respective States. Originally and for many years there were no national nominating conventions, and prior to 1800 the general custom was for the Legislatures of the sev eral States to choose the requisite number of electors who voted for such candidates as they favored, the nominee receiving the largest vote becoming President and the man receiving the next highest vote becoming Vice-President. The Legislatures of the several States have, under the Constitution, the same right to choose Presidential electors, without reference to the is lawfully prescribed by the Legislature, and as late as 1876 Colorado legislators chose the three electors to represent that State, without any popular vote, in the Electoral College, and it was the three votes of Colorado which turned the scale from one party to another in that year. In 1800 there was established what is known as the Presidential "caucus," a gathering of the members of Congress of the two parties for the designation of a satisfactory and cligible candidate for the Presidency by each party. This plan of selecting the candidate by Congressional caucus continued in force until 1824, when the complications and uncertain tics arising from such a primitive and unsatis-factory method culminated in a failure of the Electoral College to make a choice from among four candidates, the matter was thrown into the

tics arising from such a primitive and unsatisfactory method culminated in a failure of the Electoral College to make a choice from among four candidates, the matter was thrown into the House of Representatives.

Following the election of 1824 the Legislature of Tennessee, of which State Antirev Jackson, one of the defeated candidates, was a resident, put him in nonintation for the ensuing Presidential race, irrespective of any Congressional caucus or cabal, and this was the first overt mominating Convention held in the United States for the choice of a President, though it can hardly be said to have been national in character, as it was limited to the official representatives of one State, and the opponents of Gen. Jackson who supported John Quincy Adams of Massachutetts held no such Convention, but agreed upon their candidate in the old way. In the city of Baltimore in September, 1831, more than one year before the ensuing Presidential election, a vertuable national Convention was held by what was then known as the anti-Masonic party, and there were delegates in attendance from each State of the Union as then constituted, but not chosen on the basis of its electoral strength as is the case now. A President and Vice-President were nominated and a platform of principles adopted particularly directed against the evils then said to be incident to the existence of secret society. In May, 1849, six months in advance of the Presidential election of that year, the first National Convention that the two-thirds rule (making the nomination of a Democratic party was held in the city of Haltimore, and it was at this Convention and the only disputed contest was over the Vice-Presidency. At this distance from the date of this Convention the support of two-thirds of the delegates) was adopted, and it has been the rule of the Democratic party ever since. There were 133 delegates present at this Convention and the only disputed contest was over the Vice-Presidency. At this distance from the date of this Convention the necessit

energially regarding it as ominous to the chances of a candidate. The overt break between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic party occurred at the Haltimore National toward of the Presidential telects, the Democrate in Presidential telects, the Democrate telects in Dominated in Richmont, and the Brocking Presidential telects, and the Brocking telects in Command in Richmont, and ratified the choice of Hornee Greeley for the Presidency, a selection which proved a diasetrous one to the party later on. In 1844 both the Democrate and Whig Conventions were held in Boltimore. In 1848 the Democrate met in Baitimore and the Whigs in Baitimore and the Whig Conventions were held in Boltimore. In 1848 the Democrate met in Richmont. In 1852 both the Democrate and the Whig Conventions were held in Boltimore. In 1853 the Democrate met in Cincinnati, the Republicans in Philadelphia their first National Convention; the Whigs in Baitimore (their last National Convention); the Whigs in Baitimore (their last Stational Convention); the teative-American or Know-Nothing party held their Convention in Philadelphia in Pebruary to nominate candidates for the November contest. In 1860 the first change toward the West as the disputed battle ground between the two parties was made, and the Republicans held their Convention in Ratimore. In 1868 the Republicans which made the Republican for the Convention in Chicago and the Republicans met in Baitimore. In 1868 the Republicans met in Baitimore. In 1868 the Republicans met in Baitimore. In 1868 the Republicans which no other American city is as well qualified for the reception and entertainment of delegates and visitors, but the claims of which have been disregarded by the leaders of both parties since that time. In 1872 the Republican held their National Convention in that year in the city of Chicago, and the Republicans held their National Convention in that year, the Republican Schot parties of the Republicans held their National Convention of 1888 mr. Cleveland was first no full, but a few suggestions of it are found in the Rochester Herald. By a provision of the contract, already made, "Mr. Cooley is allowed to raise his air ship to an aition with the earth." That high is the "aitiwhich the ship is expected to attain the critical or soaring speed." An anerold barometer will

and of combined movements seems extraordinary. Save for the boldness and aggressiveness of the Cubans, perhaps even less use would b made of the Spanish troops.

> A Bend Horse Left in the Street. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-Sir: I do not know as to thether there is a bureau for the removal of dead I would respectfully draw its attention to a con dition of affairs that would not be permitted to exist for six hours, not to mention thirty, in any city for six hours, not to mention thirty, in any city in Europe one tenth the size of New York. In Mandar eventual, about 11 octors, a horse was sent dead a vertical, about 11 octors, a horse was sent dead at the course of Madison avenue and inoth street the course of Madison avenue and inoth street Those who live in the vicinity naturally supposed that the animal would be removed within the next wenty four hours. But not, it is depictable that the six of the sent wenty four hours. But not, it is depictable that this great city such a repulsive spectacle should be seen on a much travelled thorough are for the space of, at this writing, thirty-six hours.
>
> W. J. Wade, 2,000 Madison avenue.

Always as Now. From Town Topica.

"What do you suppose Eve thought when she couldn't find any man but Adam?" "They the Garden of Eden was a summer resort."

THE NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE. Work on the Towers to Be Begun in About

Month. The East River Bridge Commission met yesterday to examine the new bridge plans submitted by Engineer-in-Chief L. L. Buck. The plans provide for the erection of a straight structure, extending from Havemeyer and South Sixth streets, in Brooklyn, to Norfolk and Delancey streets in this city. The bridge structure will be 150 feet wide, with a safety margin on either side of 25 feet, making the total width of the land to be condemned for the erection of the structure 200 feet and 3 inches. A strip of land this width will be condemned from the river to Clinton street. This will permit of the widening of De-

The Commissioners were divided as to the advisability of taking the twenty-five feet on either side of the structure, and it was maintained by some of them that to condemn such

tained by some of them that to condemn such a wide strip of property would cost millions, especially if Mayor Strong's idea of making Delancey street 140 feat wide from Norfolk street to the Bowery was carried out.

The Mayor told the Commission that he still favored the plan of widening Delancey street from the river to Clinton street, and he pointed out that as for the widening of that thoroughfare west of Norfolk street, that was a matter that could not be considered by the Commission, as it was by no menas part of the bridge plan, nor was the expense attending it chargeable to the bridge constored by the Commission, as it was by no menas part of the bridge plan, nor was the expense attending it chargeable to the bridge constrong. It was a matter for the Public Works Department to consider and provide for.

The Commission will, therefore, in all likelihood, vote for the proposition as it stands, namely, that a strip of land 200 feet 3 inches, extending from the East River to Clinton street, be condemned for bridge purposes.

The report of the engineer stated that the borings in the river will be completed in about four weeks, and that the work on the towers will begin then.

MAYOR STRONG'S VACATION. He's Going to Richfield Springs Again to Take the Mod Baths,

Mayor Strong will leave the city to-morrow norning at 10:30 o'clock for his annual vacation. He goes to Richfield Springs to take a regular course of mud baths for his rheumatic gout, and will be gone for four weeks uninterruptedly unless the hearing in the case of Police Commissioner Parker is not closed to-In such case the Mayor said yesterday that he will come back to the city next Tues-

that he will come back to the city next Tuesday and remain two days, as it is his purpose to have the Parker case off his hands before he begins to take the baths.

Col. Strong has been free from gouty twinges for so long a time that he has some fear that the treatment at Richfield Springs may arouse the dormant pangs into activity, as it did when he went to Mount Clemens in 1887 and was laid up for forty-two days.

The Mayor promised some time ago to spend Saturday, July 4, at Saratoga Springs, where he was to make a speech for the Daughters of the American Revolution. This engagement is off, as the Mayor sent word last week that he would be unable to keep it.

be unable to keep it.

GOING TO GREENLAND.

The Party from Cornell that Will Sail on Mr. Peary's Ship. ITHACA, N. Y., July 1.- The Cornell party which will sail for Greenland on the steamer Hope, under the direction of R. E. Peary, C. E., U. S. N., is made up as follows, all being from Cornell:

Ralph S. Tarr, professor of dynamic geology and physical geography, in charge; Prof. A. C. Gill, professor of mineralogy and petrography; Mr. E. M. Kindle, paleontologist; J. A. Bonesteel, assistant in geology; T. L. Watson, student of geology; J. O. Martin, entomologist.

As THE SUN has already announced, the Cornell party will be landed for five or six weeks at
the Devil's Thumb, at the southern end of Melville liay. Here careful studies will be made of
the glaciers, the geniogical features, and, to a the glaciers, the geological features, certain extent, of the natural history.

Cyclists Imperil Children.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The indigwheelmen of the semi-ruffian sort who ride ing by the roadside, is wholly warranted by the facts. Instead of slackening their pace and riding carefully when they come upon a little tot three or four years old, these bullies spurt up behind the child, clang their bells, and prepare to dash past him. The noiseless approach of the wheel, with no warning whatsoever until it gets within a few feet of the little one, causes it gets within a few feet of the little one, causes him to jump with fright, likely as not right in front of the rider. Provided the machine clears him before he recovers from his fright, another scorcher comes along and repeats the same act. Staten Island is not the only rendezvous of those senseless, devil-may-care wheelmen. On Sundays particularly they visit nearly all the aubarban places in large numbers.

Ringing the bell may be sufficient warning of a wheel's approach to persons old enough to know what it means, but relying upon that alone to notify little children, who aren't yet old enough to know what extended the children, who aren't yet old enough to know that certain bleyelists think themselves supreme beings and want others to think so too, is altogether wrong and intol-

Carrying Concented Weapons, To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir; The case of Chris

tion Kimberle, who was knocked down and robbed at noon the other day on the corner of Forty-seventh street and First avenue buts the law in regard to carrying concealed weapons in a strange, not to say ridiculous, light. During his struggle with his assailants he managed to regain his feet, and, drawing his revolver, shot one of the rufflans in the hand. The report of the pistol brought a policeman upon the scene, whom the wounded robuer, displaying his hand, ordered to arrest Kimberle. The policeman obeyed, but inslated upon the thick Medrath, accompanying tim to the station house to make his charge against Kimberle. At the station house the aftar was made plane count, and in short order the other two stations and in short order the other two flows and the station house the static was stationary to be a stationary of the stationary of hand, ordered to arrest Kimberle. The policeman

comiting to law he must be punished for defending litinself.
Of course, we may be told that a man can get a permit from the police authorities to carry a pictol, or, if the carries to openly in his hand, and consequently the carries it openly in his hand, and consequently the carries it openly in his hand, and consequently the carries it openly in his hand, and consequently the carries it and had for discribed by on the time of his law of the carry it, as or filling to law? • un to trim of his had or dandling from his necktor. Hardly. In a hoister strapped to his whist? That is a style that count not woll be tolerated in a city. Consequently, non-carry their pistels in the rish pockets, the natural and convenient place to keen them, and, as nor the permit, that is to be found in the Constitution of every state and in the constitution of the United States, and in the pickness of most citizens, and some lawyers too, no other permit is necessary.

Richmon.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS -Size I have not the honor to be a " professional statistician." and am unable to generalize with the easy familiarity of "H. R. S." regarding their characteristics. Your correspondent losists, I perceive, that "the latest and authentic suicide figures" prove that the "knife, as a means of self-destruction, was most general in use among men in England; and he refers me proceertain writings of Mr. Muhali, published in Mr. Mulhall is most excellent authority, but I happen to have something better than even his statements, and that is access to the ordinal documents upon which its conclusions are based—the lenority of the Registrationeral of Euronal and Wales. Before me as write is a list of air the many suited of a tree man, write is a list of air the man suited of a tree man, and wases from 1875 to 1831—a period of sixteen years. They burner 23,440. Of this great number only 188, barriy eight per thousand, ded from "eats and state," in addition to these there were 4.537 who size from "ent to read from "ent to read the state of the from the total and the same state." In addition to these there were 4.537 prefers to maintain that the knife and not the range is the customary imposited for suiceies by this last mentioned method, he can easily justify his content ton regarding its "general size." The fact is that it listly the Registrationneral determined (most unwisely, I think) to classify all suiceies by firearns of any find as due to "mashed woulded," and those done by any kind of cutting instruments to "the kightest decree should be onlived by the change, but others it has undoubtedly induced to fancy that suddenty the Incilla people had wholy desarded the raye for "the knife" and the pisted for the "gun." Such approach conclusions are unfectuate, but after all they are quickly detected and do little harm.

June 27, 1890.

Ament Levylnowers. M. D. Mr. Muthatt is most excellent authority, but I happen

COTHE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Because Democracy stands to me for much more than for a tariff theory,

or for a theory preferring one metal to another, I pro-test as a bemocrat against lighting this compaign on the single issue, Gold or Silver. The Republicans say "Only gold," the present ma-

The Republicane say "Only gold," the present majority of idelegates to Citicage says "Only silver." In the existing state of opinion the lemocrats are sure to be easied, which is the contained the properties of is the eddelest.

Is there took a fair show for Democratic success upon a platform which shows that a fair and honorable compromise can be presented upon which all real lovers of democracy may unite and upon which all fair-silver men can stand?

I hope that The SUX will print these suggestions.

JULY 1, 1006.

COSCULATOR.

TO ASSIST SUPT. JASPERS

A Proposition to Appoint School Commis-stoner Dr. John L. N. Hunt.

The Board of Education resterday decided to ask the Board of Estimate to make the necessary appropriations for the purchase of property for school sites at Sheriff and Willett streets, on Broome street; on Seventy-sixth street, between First and Second avenues; at Hubert and Collister streets, on 129th street, between the Roulevard and Amsterdam avenue; on Mott street, between Bayard and Canal streets, and on Thirtieth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, Upon the recommendation of the Committee on Evening Schools the Central Evening High School was discontinued, and the New York

High School was transferred to Gramma lancey street between these two poirts to 100 School 67. The Board, on the recommendation of the Committee on Sites, appropriated \$56,388,00 for the purchase of property on the north side of

East Fourth street, between First and Second

East Fourth street, between First and Second avenues; \$32,207.61 for a site on the south side of 141st street, between Brook and St. Ann's avenues, and \$180,004.62 for a site on Rivington, Forsyth, and Eldridge streets.

A great surprise was then sprung on the Board by Commissioner Beneville, who presented a document, signed by accenteen members of the Board, to the effect that, recognizing the high merit of Dr. John L. W. Hunt and his cervices in raising the educational standard, they reach his realignation as School Commissioner. in raising the educational standard, they request his resignation as School Commissioner, in order that he might be in a position to accept the post of Assistant Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of Superintendents. Mr. Heneville, also offered a resolution to the effect that the Hoard tender the office of Secretary to Dr. Hunt, requesting an answer from bim at the earliest opportunity as to whether or not he would accept the office if appointed.

The resolution was opposed by several Commissioners, who said that the tender of the Secretaryship was practically an appointment which would be void because Dr. Hunt could not accept it while holding the office of Commissioners.

nissioner.
Dr. Hunt said he was taken by surprise by the inggestion, and that there were many questions to be considered on the proposition thus made.

o him. The Board at 7:30 o'clock went into execu-REGENTS AND NEW SPELLING

Catalon" Will Probably Be Dropped, but "Hypotenuse" Will Stand. ALBANY, July 1.- The latest meeting of the

Board of Regents was held behind closed doors. and although the subject of "bobtail" orthography was discussed for two hours by Regents Reid, Upson, McKelway, and Secretary Dewey, when they adjourned the Secretary reported that no resolution had been adopted and no definite determination reached. It is known, however, that hereafter in all publications, examination papers, and the like, "catalog" will no more appear. The word to be used hence-

no more appear. The word to be used hence forth is to be spelled "catalogue." This is evidence that Regent Whitelaw Reid has thus far prevailed over the Board's phonetic secretary. Melville Dewey.

The secretary wins, however, on another tack. A letter was read from the publishers who are getting out the revised Worcester's Dictionary, which said that the new edition will use "hypothenuse." and discard "hypothenuse." notwithstanding that Mr. Reid crossed "pona asinorum" on a "hypothenuse." 'Hypothenuse." therefore, stands and "catalog" goes, and although no resolution was adopted an understanding appears to have been reached.

CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE WOMEN Newspapers Now Snapping Up W. C. T. U.

An inter-State Conference of the Women's Christian Temperance Union was begun in the auditorium at Prohibition Park, Staten Island yesterday. Mrs. Ella B. Carter of Newark, who spoke of the work through the press, said that until recently it was necessary for the members of the union to run after the reporters and beg as a favor for the publication of W. C. T. U. items, but now reporters came to the unions for news, and fifty-five of the 300 papers in New Jersey regularly gave considerable space to union news.

Mrs. M. A. Johnson of Brooklyn, one of the speakers, referring to rescue work among fallen women, said that three-fourths of them were led to lives of evil by low wages.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. Monaco had 44,461 visitors during the month of May, which is over 3,000 more than ever before.

A bill legalizing the use of motor wagons on highways has passed its third reading in the British House of Lords. tem, on the model of that of Paris, at a cost of 88 .-

000.000 francs. house, the Deau of Norwich has raised \$30,000 for

the restoration of the cathedral.

Queen Victoria is said to be "very partial" to kippered herring and to ascribe her good health to them. She has not eaten curry for a long time. Baron Hirsch's will is contested by the maternal relatives of his son's illegitimate daughter, who assert that as the child was adopted by the Baron she is entitled, according to Austrian law, to half

of all he left. It is ten years since mad King Louis II, of Ba anniversary was observed this year by Prince Regent Luttpold's laying the corner stone of a com

nemorative chapel on the spot. Mr. Rowlands, Q. C., Recorder of Swansea, who has just embraced Catholicism, on graduating from Oxford became a clergyman of the Church of England, then head master of a grammar school, and in 1871 turned lawyer, was made a Queen's counsel, entered Parliament, and later

was appointed to the bench.

Dukes of Buckingham and more recently of the Comte de Paris, is orrered for sale. Of it Pope wrote to Bolingbroke: "If anything under Paradise could set me beyond all earthly cogitations. Stowe might do it." It belonged till th tion to the canons of Oseney, near Oxford; then it went to the Temples, and through them to the Gree ength. The gardens, reseries, and collections of trees are among the finest in England.

Peter the Great's house at Saardam in Holland

has just been enclosed in another building for ura tection. On the house are inscriptions in Dutch and Russian, saying: "In 1697 the Czar Peter the Great dwelt in this house on the Krimp. He vis again visited it in 1717 with the Empress Cather ine and his suite. In 1818 King William L bought the house and gave it to the Grand Duchess Anna Paulovna, his son's bride. It was presented in 1886 by William III. to the Emperor Alexander."

M. Drumont of La Libre Purole is about to fight

a duel for a rather complicated point of honor the best way of exterminating the Jewish race, and a M. Lazare was appointed a member of the jury dicate that he was a Jew himself. Recently M. Lazare declared that he would publish an article on the methods employed by the jury in making the awards, but M. Drumont informed him that if he would be challenged. In consequence of the threat M. Lazare at once sent his seconds to Dru mont.

hypnotic suggestion, in a remarkable set of 'exciments recently reported to the Society for Paychical Research. A young person of nineteen, who had never shown any capacity for calculation, and who was in good health at the time, though her nerves had been unstrung for a year before was hypnotized and directed to do certain simple things at specified times, writing down the time when she thought she did them. The intervals sug-gested varied from a few hundred to over 20,000 minutes, and sometimes as many as six sugges tions starting at different hours were working on her at once. The experiments read like the painful examples in the mental arithmetics. At 4 o'clock one day she was asked to do something in 10,086 minutes, beginning at 10 the day before. In fiftyfive experiments there were only two failures On awakening the subject had no recollection of the suggestions made to her.

An official report on the death of Prof. Langer-haus's child, which was the occasion of an attack on the antidiphtheritte serum last winter, has at last the serum into his healthy boy himself to inoculate him against croup, the child died almost imme-diately, when his father published a violent attack on the serum. The whole stock of anti-toxin, from which the portion used on the child was taken, has been traced, analyzed chemically and micro scopleally, and found to be of normal quality. The doctors who made the post-mortem examination found that the child died of suffocation. He had eaten his dinner just before the injection and had some milk and cake after it; this he threw up, and being faint on account of the pain from the injection, could not get rid of the matter, but drew it tion was justified by the present state of medical knowledge. This statement the Lancel reproducfrom the Berliner Elinische Wochen